

**JESUS IN ABRAHAMIC TRADITIONS: A COMPARATIVE
STUDY**

MOHAMAD HASMIMIE BIN MOHD YUSOF

UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA
جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

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MOHAMAD HASMIMIE BIN MOHD YUSOF
(Matric No : 3172455)

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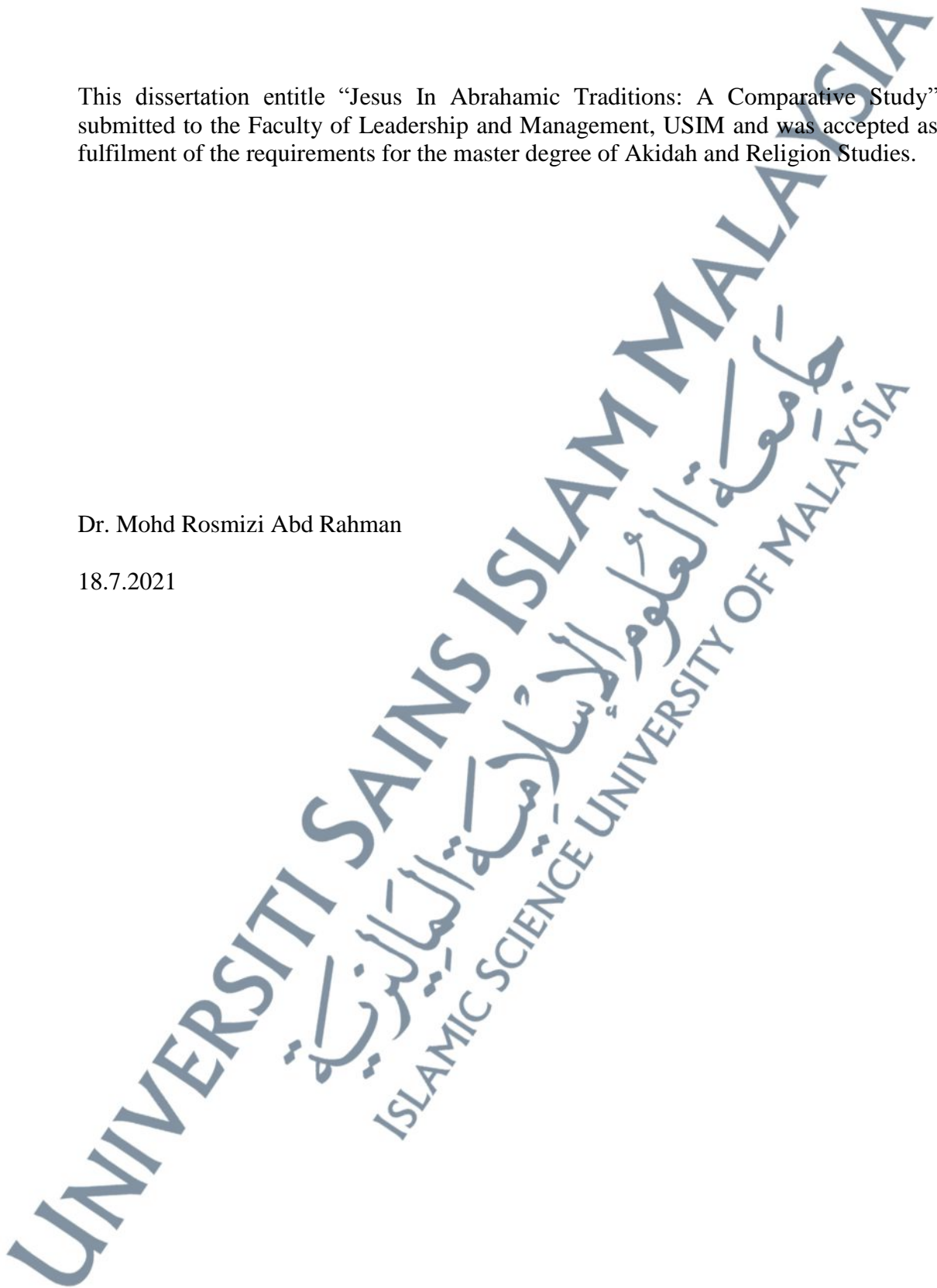
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APPROVAL

This dissertation entitle “Jesus In Abrahamic Traditions: A Comparative Study” submitted to the Faculty of Leadership and Management, USIM and was accepted as fulfilment of the requirements for the master degree of Akidah and Religion Studies.

Dr. Mohd Rosmizi Abd Rahman

18.7.2021



AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this dissertation is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged

Date :18 July 2021

Signature :

Name : Mohamad Hasmimie Bin Mohd Yusof

Matric No : 3172455

Address : 331 Felda Chiku 01, 18300, Gua
Musang, Kelantan.

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جامعة العلوم الإسلامية
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

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ABSTRAK

Agama Islam, Kristian dan Yahudi merupakan tiga agama digelar dengan Agama atau Tradisi Abrahamik (*Abrahamic Traditions*) yang dinisbahkan kepada Nabi Ibrahim. Setiap nabi dan rasul termasuklah Isa a.s diutuskan untuk membawa ajaran yang sama. Walaubagiamanapun terdapat penafsiran terhadap sifat dan ajaran yang dibawa oleh Isa a.s. Akibat daripada itu berlaku perdebatan dalam menentukan ajaran dan pandangan terhadap personaliti Isa a.s. Oleh itu, kajian ini bertujuan untuk mencari sudut persamaan dan perbezaan pandangan terhadap Isa a.s dalam mencipta keharmonian serta saling menghormati terhadap penafsiran masing-masing. Kajian ini mengadaptasi kajian kualitatif untuk mengumpul dan menganalisa data. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa agama Islam, Kristian dan Yahudi mempunyai persepsi dan kepercayaan berbeza terhadap personaliti Isa a.s. Walaupun begitu, ketiga-tiga agama masih menghormati akhlak yang dipamerkan oleh Isa a.s. Pandangan mereka memberi satu kefahaman kepada pengikut agama masing-masing untuk saling menghormati dan hidup dalam harmoni.

ABSTRACT

Islam, Christianity and Judaism are the three religions called the Religion or Abrahamic Traditions (Abrahamic Traditions) which are attributed to the Prophet Abraham. Every prophet and apostle including Isa a.s was sent to bring the same teachings. However, there are interpretations of the nature and teachings brought by Isa a.s. As a result of that there was a debate in determining the teachings and views on the personality of Isa a.s. Therefore, this study aims to find the similarities and differences of views on Isa a.s in creating harmony as well as mutual respect for their respective interpretations. This study adapts qualitative research to collect and analyze data. This study concludes that Islam, Christianity and Judaism have different perceptions and beliefs on the personality of Isa a.s. Even so, all three religions still respect the morals exhibited by Isa a.s. Their views give an understanding to the followers of their respective religions to respect each other and live in harmony.

ملخص البحث

الإسلام والمسيحية واليهودية هي الديانات الثلاث التي تسمى الدين أو التقاليد الإبراهيمية (الأحاديث الإبراهيمية) والتي تُنسب إلى النبي إبراهيم. تم إرسال كل نبي ورسول بما في ذلك عيسى عليه السلام ليحضروا نفس التعاليم. ومع ذلك ، قد اختلفت تفسيرات للطبيعة وتعاليم جاء بها عيسى عليه السلام. ونتيجة لذلك ، كان هناك نقاش حول تحديد التعاليم والآراء حول شخصية عيسى عليه السلام. لذلك ، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد أوجه معادلة والاختلاف في وجهات النظر حول عيسى عليه السلام في خلق الانسجام وكذلك الاحترام المتبادل لتفسيرات كل منهما. تقوم هذه الدراسة بتكييف البحث النوعي لجمع البيانات وتحليلها. خلصت هذه الدراسة إلى أن للإسلام والمسيحية واليهودية تصورات ومعتقدات مختلفة حول شخصية السيد عيسى عليه السلام. ولكن ، لا تزال الأديان الثلاثة تحترم الأخلاق التي أظهره عيسى عليه السلام. تعطي وجهات نظرهم فهمًا لاتباع دياناتهم الخاصة باحترام بعضهم البعض والعيش في وئام .

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GLOSSARY

- Ahl Al-Kitab: Or Ahlul Kitab, People of Book refer to Jews and Christian.
- Arianism: The Christological (concerning the doctrine of Christ) position that Jesus, as the Son of God, was created by God.
- Athanasius: (Roman Catholic Church) Greek patriarch of Alexandria who championed Christian orthodoxy against Arianism; a church father, saint, and Doctor of the Church (293-373).
- Bani Israel: The People Israel, that is, the Jews as a nation, or a people.
- Council of Nicaea: First Council of Nicaea, (325), the first ecumenical council of the Christian church, meeting in ancient Nicaea (now Iznik, Turkey).
- Dead Sea Scrolls: An ancient collection, mostly Hebrew, manuscripts (of leather, papyrus, and copper) of manuscripts in Hebrew and Aramaic discovered in caves near the Dead Sea between 1947 and 1956. They are widely held to have been written between about 100 bc and 68 ad and provide important biblical evidence.
- Essene: A member of an ancient Jewish ascetic sect of the period from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD

in Palestine, who lived in highly organized groups and held property in common.

- Hawariyun: The disciples of Prophet Isa a.s.
- Hebrew: Is a language that was spoken by Jews in former times.
- Holy Spirit: In Christian belief, the third person of the Trinity.
- Monotheism: The doctrine or belief that there is only one God.
- Nasakh: Naskh (نسخ) is an Arabic word usually translated as "abrogation". In tafsir, or Islamic legal exegesis, naskh is a theory developed to resolve contradictory rulings of wahy "revelation" by superseding or canceling the earlier revelation.
- Parable: a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.
- Paul of Tarsus: Or Saul of Tarsus. A Christian missionary to the Gentiles.
- Pharisee: A member of an ancient Jewish sect, distinguished by strict observance of the traditional and written law, and commonly held to have pretensions to superior sanctity.
- Rabbi: A Jewish scholar or teacher, especially one who studies or teaches Jewish law.
- Shariah: Shariah, the fundamental religious concept of Islam namely, its law.
- Sunni: Sunni, Arabic Sunnī, member of one of the two major branches of Islam, the branch that consists of the majority of that religion's adherents.

- Synoptic Gospels: The Gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke in the New Testament, which present similar narratives of the life and death of Jesus Christ.
- Talmud: The Hebrew term Talmud (“study” or “learning”) commonly refers to a compilation of ancient teachings regarded as sacred and normative by Jews from the time it was compiled until modern times and still so regarded by traditional religious Jews.
- Tawhid: Also spelled Tauhid, Arabic Tawḥīd, (“making one,” “asserting oneness”), in Islam, the oneness of God, in the sense that he is one and there is no god but he, as stated in the shahādah (“witness”) formula: “There is no god but God and Muhammad is His prophet.”

TRANSLITERATION

1. Alphabet

Transliteration	Example	Latin	Arabic
Fa'r	فأر	'	ء
Burd	برد	b	ب
Tall	تَلّ	t	ث
Thawb	ثوب	th	ط
Jidār	جدار	j	ج
Halīb	حليب	h	ح
khādim	خادم	kh	خ
dīk	ديك	d	د
dhahab	ذهب	dh	ذ
rafīq	رفيق	r	ر
zamīl	زميل	z	ز
salām	سلام	s	س
sha'b	شعب	sh	ش
sakhr	صخر	s	ص
dayq	ضيق	d	ض
tālib	طالب	t	ط
zalim	ظالم	z	ظ
'aql	عقل	'	ع
ghulām	غلام	gh	غ

fīl	فيل	f	ف
qalb	قلب	q	ق
kalām	كلام	k	ك
lubb	لب	l	ل
māl	مال	m	م
najm	نجم	n	ن
hawl	هول	h	ه
waraq	ورق	w	و
yam	يم	y	ي

2. Short Vowel

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
ا	a	كَتَبَ	kataba
ي	i	عَلِمَ	'alima
و	u	غَلِبَ	Ghuliba

3. Long Vowel

Arabic	Latin	Example	Transliteration
أ, آ	ā	عالم ، فتى	'ālim, fatā
إ, ع	ī	علیم ، داعي	'ālīm, dā'ī
أ, أو	ū	علوم ، أدعو	'ulūm, ad'ū

ABBREVIATION

Abbreviations	Explanations
Ed	Editor
n.a.	no author
n.d.	no date
n.pl.	no place
n.pb.	no publisher
P	Page
Pp	Pages
Trans	Translator
Vol	Volume
SAW	Sallah Allah 'alayh wa sallam
H	Hijriyyah
BCE	Before the common era
CE	Common era
#	Hadith number